The Evening Star is served to subscribers in the city by carriers on their own account, at 10 cents per week, or 44 cents per month. Copies at the counter 2 cents each. By mail-anywhere in the United States or Cenada-postage prepaid-50 cents per month. er month.

Saturday Quintuple Sheet Star, \$1 per year, with totelen postage added, \$3.00.

(Entered at the Post Office at Washington, D. C., its second-class mail matter.)

EXAL meal subscriptions must be paid in advance.

# The Evening Star.

WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1897-FOURTEEN PAGES. No. 13,970.

TWO CENTS.

It is a business investment. If you want to invest your money profitably you will therefore put your advertisements in such a paper as The Evening Star, that is read regularly and thoroughly by everybody worth reaching. The Star is the recognized household and family journal of the National Capital, and has no rival as an advertising med-

Advertising is not an expense.

# TRAITORS IN CAMP

Spanish Officers at Caimarara Go Over to the Insurgents.

THEIR ACT DENOUNCED IN HAVANA

More Cases of Beri-Beri in District of Matanzas.

GRINDING OF CANE BEGINS

HAVANA, December 9.-It was officially announced today from Spanish headquarters that a "group of rebels" has entered Caimnnera, near Guantanamo, "favored by the treason of an officer."

Caimanera is the port of Guantanamo, and is situated fifteen miles by rail from the latter place. Caimanera is on the bay of Guantanamo, otherwise Cumberland

Insurgent Force Was Small. The insurgent force, the official report adds, consisted of forty guerrillas, volunteers and natives of Cuba. They are al-

leged to have plundered a store and to have carried off the sum of \$30,000, which was on a wharf, and which had recently arrived at Caimanera from Havana. It is also said that the insurgents killed the police inspectors and two gendarmes on duty and seriously wounded a Spanish paymaster named Jose Vigil. More Spanish guerrillas, the official an-nouncement concludes, have joined the in-

The efforts made to refloat the dock recently towed to Cuba from England, which was submerged on Monday last while un-dergoing trials, have proved futile. The sinking of the dock is said to have been due

to the pump becoming disabled.

Marshal Blanco, the captain general, has ordered the distribution of rations among the concentrados to be stopped, \$100,000 baving been distributed among them in lieu of rations.

More Cases of Beri-Beri. Advices from Matanzas show that more

cases of beri-beri have occurred there. The grinding of sugar cane, it is officially ar nounced, has commenced on the plantations of Flora and San Vicente.

The insurgent brigadier, Gen. Lino Perez, who was captured by the Spanish troops on the heights of Banca, has been released. The Spanish troops at Roque, in the dis-trict of Sancti Spiritus, province of Santa Clara, according to an official announcement, have been engaged with a number of insurgents, several of whom were killed. The troops, it is added, also captured seventeen insurgents and a quantity of arms and ammunition, while the insurgent Col. Saniti and an insurgent major afterward surrendered to the government force.

### BRYAN A SUCCESSFUL SHOT. Bags Forty-Three Ducks While Hunt-

ing in Texas. GALVESTON, Tex., December 9.-William J. Bryan and party returned last evening from their duck hunting trip to Lake Surprise, in Chambers county. Mr. Bryan carried off the palm by bagging forty-three ducks, of which twelve

were canvasbacks. He expressed himself as having had a delightful trip, and appeared to be in the best of health. After dinner Mr. Bryan departed for San Antonio, where he will be joined by Mrs. Bryan and ex-Consul General Crittenden for a tour of Mexico.

Mr. Bryan said he expected to reach

home about January 16.

CLYDE ENCOUNTERED HEAVY GALES P. and O. Steamer Reaches Valetta After a Tempestuous Passage. VALETTA, Island of Malta, December

9.-The Peninsula and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's steamer Clyde, Capt. Gerdon, which was overdue at this port, has arrived here from Marseilles The Clyde encountered a terrific hurri-cane in the Gulf of Lyons, during which

all her sterm sails were blown to shreds and her commander was con heave to for forty-eight hours. was compelled to

COL. HAYS' FAMILY STARTLED.

Explosion of Sewer Gas in House Adjoining the Ambassador's LONDON, December 9.-An explosion of sewer gas, which tore up the street, shattered windows and damaged a house adjoining that of the United States ambas-

MINERS DEFY THE SHERIFF.

House Terrace today.

Participants in Recent Lynching in Arkansas Are at Bay.

sador, Col. John Hay, caused much excite-ment among the inhabitants of Carlton

ST. LOUIS, Mo., December 9.-A special to the Post Dispatch from Little Rock, Ark., says: The report is received here from Jenny Lind, Sebastian county, that the miners at Boranza have acknowledged their participation in the lynching of Constable Murray. It is said they have sent word to Sebastian officers that if they wanted to arrest any of their number to come down into the shafts of the mine and get all

They are well supplied with dynamite, and it is known that their purpose is to blow up the mine if an effort is made to apprehend them. The mine is surrounded by a strong posse, the sheriff being in command. He says he will force the miners to capitulate even if he has to fire the There are about 300 miners believed have had a hand in the lynching, and bloodshed is expected to follow the appre hension of the culprits.

# AN INDIGNANT BRITON.

Was Illegally Arrested on the Streets

of Troy, N. Y. The British government, through its am bassador here, has brought the case of Patrick Barrett of Montreal to the attention of the State Department, with a view to an official investigation. The representatiens made in behalf of Barrett claim redress for alleged illegal arrest and imprisonment at an early hour in the morning at Troy, N. Y., several weeks since. Barrett was very indignant over his ar-rest, and, being a British subject, reported the matter to the British embassy at Washington for redress. The case is not regarded as of much consequence, having been the result merely of over-zealousness the part of a policeman, and is not likely reach the grade of a diplomatic inci-

Treasury Reports. The final and full edition of the report of Secretary Gage, including the reports of all bureau officers and a multitude of tables, will be issued from the government print ing office next week. For years previous to this the report has not made its appearance for several months after the assembling of Congress. Assistant Secretary Vanderlip, however, is an old newspaper man, and elieves in putting a matter through when

Leaders in the House Reach a General Understanding.

Appropriation Bills to Be Disposed of as Fast as They Are Ready

for Consideration.

Although no formal action has been taken, a pretty general understanding has been reached by the leaders in the House of Representatives as to the course of legislation in the near future. This contemplates the disposal of appropriation bills as fast as they are ready for consid-

After these the bankruptcy bill will be given the first opportunity for a hearing. This measure will be reported by Chairman Henderson of the judiciary committee before the holiday recess, but it will not be taken up by the House until after the recess. It is understood that Speaker Reed and the committee on rules will be disposed to give this bill every advantage in the way of securing early time for debate.

It is equally well understood that for the present there will be no effort to take up inancial legislation on the floor of the House. This is due mainly to the fact that a strong impression prevails among mem-ters of the House that the committee on banking and currency will not be able to reconcile the many conflicting interests in-side of the committee. These represent all shades of the financial subject, and are so much at variance that it is not expected a majority can be rallied for any one proposition. Under such circumstances the purpose is to await the action, or the deadlock, in that committee.

The ways and means committee will do nothing at present in the way of framing financial legislation. If, however, it be-comes evident that the committee on banking and currency is at a standstill, then the ways and means committee will enter the field of financial legislation, and will frame a bill on broad lines, calculated to meet the present financial requirements In the meantime, the subject will be kept in the background as much as possible, as it is felt that agitation without action would be fruitful of bad results to the community and would prejudice such steps as may ultimately be determined upon.

The bankruptcy bill, which will be the first general measure to be brought forward, was framed by Mr. Henderson of Iowa, and is substantially similar to his bill which passed the House once before. It is on the lines of the old Torrey bill, providing for both voluntary and involuntary bankruptcy. At the same time, the objections made to the Torrey bill, that it was a "collection agency," have been over-come by a smoothing down of the harsh features. Aside from bankruptcy and appropriation

bills, some emergency measures, such as that relating to Bering sea, introduced by Mr. Hitt, will have a hearing, as they involve questions of general policy and are not likely to meet with opposition. With these exceptions, the disposition of the House leaders will be to keep radical legislation to the rear.

## THE FIGHT ON POWDERLY.

His Friends Preparing to Resist Opposition to Confirmation.

The friends of Commissioner Powderly of the immigration bureau are preparing for any fight which may be made on his confirmation by the Senate. They confidently predict that the fight will not be successful, although they admit that a number of influential labor leaders throughout the country oppose his confirmation. Among these is J. W. Hayes, the secretarytreasurer of the Knights of Labor. It is claimed that no opposition will be made by the officials of the American Federation

of Labor. It is alleged by Mr. Powderly's friends that the fight by Mr. Hayes and others is on personal grounds, the present commissioner having had differences with some of the Knights of Labor and other labor leaders at various periods which have never been forgiven by either side. There has been some talk that the nights

of Labor would relax their opposition to Mr. Powderly provided C. J. Corey should be appointed chief of the bureau of engraving and printing, but there appears to be no ground for such a deal, and nobody able to confirm it. As a matter of fact, it is authoritatively

stated that Mr. Corey has withdrawn the application filed at the treasury for appointment as chief of the bureau of engraving and printing, and will probably be appointed a consul. He has been advised to do this, and is understood to have given While there has long been talk about a

change in the management of the bureau nothing has been decided upon, and there will probably not be for a long time. Mr. Johnson is protected by the civil service law, and his work so far has been satisfactory. Any change made in the office would be by the Secretary of the Treasury and not by the President, as is generally supposed.

# APPEAL TO THE COURT.

A Post Office Department Clerk Protested Against Reduction.

Another civil service case has recently come up in New York, and the courts there have been asked to interfere to prohibit the reduction of a chief of a division in the Post Office Department to the position of clerk. The first assistant postmaster general this afternoon received information from Postmaster Van Cott informing him of the action of the clerk, as well as the nctice that had been served upon him to show cause before the circuit court tomorrow why the department should not be enjoined from taking the action which reduces the clerk.

A reply was sent to the postmaster directing him to engage the services of the assistant district attorney. It is under-stood the department will maintain the same position it di! in the case of Superintendent Carr of the Chicago post office. Judge Jenkins held in that case, it will recalled, that Carr had no standing in court. This was taken by the department as an indorsement of its position which claimed the right to reduce a clerk did not amount to a removal.

# NAVAL ARMOR PLATE.

Indications of a Settlement of the

Controversy. There are indications of an early settlement of the controversy between the goverrment and the big steel firms over the manufacture of armor plates for naval vessels. It is reported that the companies which have supplied most of this armor in the past will now be able to furnish a much superior type of armor than any heretofore delivered, and at the price fixed upon by ex-Secretary Herbert and Secretary Long as fair and equitable. The Navy Department is informed that while the Carnegie and Bethiehem companies will not depart from their original propositions in regard to supplies of armor, having recently regard to supplies of armor, having recently acquired the right to use the new Krupp process, they are now prepared to supply better plates than heretofore. These plates, it is said, are vastly tougher than the old ones and offer much greater resistance to projectiles than any yet produced in this country by the Harvey process or otherwise.

# THE LEGISLATIVE OUTLOOK OUTLINING THE WORK

Congressional Committees Meet and Decide on Action.

CHAIRMAN HITT'S SUBCOMMITTEES

Bill to Prohibit Pelagic Sealing to Be Pushed.

THE TWELFTH CENSUS

The committee on foreign affairs of the House of Representatives held its first meeting today and outlined its line of work on the several important foreign questions now pending. Chairman Hitt announced the following subcommittee to deal with Cuban affairs: Adams of Pennsylvania, Heatwole of Minnesota and Berry of Kentucky. The subcommittee to consider Hawaiian affairs is Hitt of Illinois. Smith of Michigan and Dinsmore of Arkansas.

The committee determined to report as once the bill prohibiting American citizens from conducting pelagic sealing in Bering sea, and an understanding was reached that the bill would be pushed to final passage before the holidays. It was also determined that the members of the committee would call in a body on the Secretary of State tomorrow at 11 o'clock

Much interest was shown in the initial meeting of the committee, as it was felt it might bring an indication of the general line of policy toward Cuba and the other subjects before it. Except, however, in the announcement of the Cuban and Hawaiian properties and the subsequence of the Cuban and Hawaiian and the cuban and the subsequence was made to subcommittees, no reference was made to either of these subjects, as all of the time of the committee was given to the question of sealing in Bering sea. On this question considerable discussion occurred, which showed a general sentiment toward re Great Britain adopted the same restric-

Mr. Adams asked a number of questions in this line, his purpose being to show that the United States was placing limitations on its own citizens, while other nations were free to conduct poaching operations at will. To this, however, the answer was made that the express purpose of the government in securing this legislation was to take away the last ground of objection which other nations offered against the complete suspension of pelagic sealing. Al-though the extermination of the seal nerd was not discussed at length, it was referred to as one of the measures which might have to be resorted to if a general agreement to stop pelagic sealing was not

The committee found plenty of materia before it on all the important foreign ques-These were in the form of bills and resolutions, submitted during the extra session, but which could not be considered at that time as the committee had not been

On Cuba all the phases of the subject were represented in the measures pre-The most important of these was sented. the Morgan joint resolution, which passed the Senate at the extra session and was now referred to this committee. It recog-Spain and the Cuban insurgents, and de clares that the United States will maintain strict neutrality between the two bel-

#### ligerents. For Hawaiian Annexation.

The annexation of Hawaii is proposed in various propositions before the committee. Mr. Sulzer has a bill making Hawail a territory, assuming the Hawaiian debt up to \$4,000,000, and providing for five commissioners to recommend a plan of govern ment for the island. Mr. King of Utah has a bill on the same lines. Mr. Spalding of Michigan proposes the creation of Hawaii as a state of the Union, with one representative in Congress for the present. Among the other subjects before the com mittee are those for an investigation of the consular and diplomatic system, as proposed by Mr. McCall of Massachusetts; author Washington to secure general acceptance of the Monroe doctrine, proposed by Mr. Beach of Ohio; inquiring into the status of the restrictions on building or maintaining warships on the great lakes, proposed by Mr. Smith of Michigan; authorizing the President to arrange an international conference to settle boundary disputes, proposed by Mr. Barrett of Massachusetts; proposing a conference of American republics to adop arbitration and to extend commercial ations, proposed by Mr. Smith of Michi gan; asking the Secretary of State to de Hebrew-American citizens, proposed by Mr. Fitzgerald.

mittees today, and for the present they form a nucleus of action on foreign sub-

Reorganizing Indian Territory. The work of preparation of the Indian appropriation bill will be began immediately in the House committee on Indian affairs and probably the bill will be reported to the House early in January. There are many important matters before it, but everything now will give way to the ap propriation bill. The most important subects are the vexatious problems in the Indian territory, involving the reorganiza-tion of the territory in matters relating to the Indians. The Dawes Indian commission is now negotiating with the five tribes, but the outlook is not very encouraging, and some important legislation along the lines of the negotiations has been planned. The commission will be summoned here shortly by the Secretary of the Interior, it is understood, and action by the committee will be deferred, pending the appearance of the commission before it to explain the situation there and to make recommendations. So far only two tribes have ratified the commission's agreements. These are the Choctows and Chickasaws, and the agreements made with the Cherokees and Creeks have been rejected. The Seminoles also have not taken any favorable action, and, in view of the general disappointing outlook, arbitrary legislation is expected to be enacted to accomplish what overtures be enacted to accomplish what overtures on the part of the government have failed

The condition of affairs in Indian Terricry formed the principal topic of consideration by the Senate committee on Indian affairs at its meeting today, and a subcommittee, consisting of Senators Pet-tigrew, Platt and Jones of Arkansas, was appointed to take up all the questions in-volved in the government of this territory. The committee was authorized to prepare bill to meet the situation

The opinion of the committee was quite unanimous that the condition of affairs is so serious as to demand immediate at-tention, and several members expressed the opinion that the Indians who are represented as strenuously contending for their treaty rights, have long since forfelted whatever rights they may have ever pos-sessed under their agreements with the government of the United States.

The House committee also began its investigation of the vexed problems in Indian territory today. It was a long session, and the result was a call for the Dawes commission and all others interested to appear before it next Thursday. Before the discussion over the territoriol. discussion over the territorial troubles began two subcommittees were appointed. Messrs. Sherman of New York, Curtis of Kansas, Fischer of New York, Little of Arkansas and Lewis of Georgia were named as the subcommittee on the were named as the subcommittee on the Indian appropriation bill, and Messrs. Cur-tis, Fischer, Little, Lacey of Iowa and

Benton of Missouri on Indian territory

Benton of Missouri on Indian territory matters.

The session was devoted to the consideration of the Senate resolution extending from January 1 to June 30 next the date of operatior of the act extending the jurisdiction of United States courts over most of the crimes committed anywhere in Indian territory dian territory.

No action was taken, it being deemed advisable to await further information from the Dawes commission and others in Indian territory.

Government and Kansas Pacific. The Senate committee on Pacific railroads today authorized a favorable report upon today authorized a favorable report upon the resolution introduced yesterday by Senator Morgan directing the Attorney General to send to the Senate a full statement of his proceedings concerning the lien of the government upon the Kansas Pacific railroad, striking out that portion of the resolution calling for a statement in regard to agreements concerning the sale of the read.

It is understood that the passage of the It is understood that the passage of the resolution as amended is agreeable to the Attorney General, and the opinion was expressed in the meeting that its passage would preclude any action upon the bill introduced yesterday by Senator Gear, providing means for foreclosing the Kansas Pacific mortgage Pacific mortgage.

The Misissippi's Condition.

The Senate committee on commerce today heard an informal report from Senator Nelson, chairman of the subcommittee to examine and report upon the condition of the Mississippi river. The subcommittee will make a partial report and will be author-ized to continue and complete the investi-

A favorable report was made on the bill granting American register to the steamer

The Twelfth Census.

The Senate committee on census today authorized Senator Carter to report favorably the bill introduced at the last sesson of Congress to provide for the twelfth census and for subsequent censuses, with an amendment taking the chlef clerk, the disbursing clerk and the chlef statistician cut of the class:fied service, as provided in the original bill. The bill provides for the immediate appointment of a director of census at a salary of \$6,000; an assistant director, a chief clerk and five chief statisticians. lirector, a chief clerk and five chief sta-

Use of the Old Library.

The question of jurisdiction over th space in the Capitol recently vacated by he Congressional Library, which has arisen between the Senate committees on rules and public buildings and grounds, was taken up in the meeting of the latter committee today, and Chairman Quay was instructed to ask that the Aldrich resolution relating to the division of this space between the Senate and the House be referred to the building committee when next taken up in the Senate. This committee taken up in the Senate. This committee concedes jurisdiction to the committee on rules in the assignment of other commitees to rooms when constructed, but con tends that the work of constructing any new rooms should be under the supervision of the building committee. Authority will also be asked to confer with the House

The opinion was quite general that a por-tion of the space should be reserved for a complete reference library.

TO MAKE AN ISSUE ON CUBA. The Purpose of the Democrats in

Congress. It appears that the purpose of the democratic caucus to be held at an early date is o make an issue with the administration and the Speaker of the House on Cuba. While the democrats are not a unit on this question of Cuba, they are so nearly so that the little opposition in the party can be smothered for political purposes or will be so slight as not to interfere with the carrying out of a pro-Cuban program. It is expected that the caucus will decide that the minority shall insist upon the consideration of the Cuban resolution. The President and he Speaker opposing this, they will en-

leavor to make an issue before the coun-They are encouraged in this course by the ellef that the country is strongly in sym pathy with the Cuban insurgents, and that a large number, if not a majority, of the republicans in the House have similar sympathy. The democrats have strong hopes hat the question will cause a split on the republican side of the House, and that por sibly they may draw enough support from that side of the House to defeat the Speak er and the republican managers. But what sume the attitude of friendliness to the in surgents in opposition to the negative course of the administration.

The resolution having already passed the Senace, if the attempt to get House should be successful the Presi dent would be confronted with the neces sity of either putting it into force or else vetoing it. They calculate that a veto would render the administration extremely unpepular, and, therefore, they they see a party advantage in the gram laid down. What they expect, how-ever, is that the power of the committee on rules and of the foreign affairs committee will be exerted to prevent the ques-tion from coming before the House for consideration and that antagonism to the recognition of the Cuban insurgents appear as a party policy supported by the republicans generally, with just a few protesting voices of republicans, to give point to the democratic position.

CONGRESS AND ADMINISTRATION. Relations of the Two Branches of th

Government. The present administration is taking very different course in its relations with Congress from that followed while Mr. Cleveland was President. Yesterday Secretary Sherman visited the Capitol and held conversations with a number of senators. Today Secretary Alger was on the floor of the Senate some time, meeting quite a num ber of members of that body. During the last administration there was little visiting at the Capitol on the part of cabinet officers, and it was a rare sint to see a member of the cabinet in the senate or House.

The true relation between Congress and the administration in power is never overlooked by some senators. In the framing of resolutions calling the senators of resolutions calling the senators. of resolutions calling upon departmenta officers to give desired information on public matters it frequents happens that these resolutions are worded as "requests." Senator Cockrell is firmly of the opinion that Congress should "direct" and not "request." He insisted upon this idea to-day when Senator Davis introduced a resolution requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to give some information about a post office building in Minnesota. Mr. Cockrell amended it to read that the Senate directs, &c. Those who are jealous of the power of Congress to "direct" cabinet officers to do what they desire have no idea that they are any more apt to get what they want through such a change of language, but they want to keep before public officials the fact that Congress is supreme and has the right to direct what it wants done.

HAWAIIAN NATIVE DELEGATION.

They Were at the Capitol Opposing Annexation.

Annexation.

The so-called native Hawaiian commission, headed by Dr. Rusia ison, who are in Washington to oppose annexation, were at the Capitol today and had Senator Hoar introduce in the Senate their petition, signed by Hawaiians, against sanexation. The fact that Senator Hoar introduced the petition in the Senate is regarded as finally confirming his opposition to the treaty, and gives great satisfaction to the people who are working against the treaty.

# PLANTING AUTONOMY

Havana Said to Be Under Tentative Home Rule.

VOLUNTEERS A POWDER-BOX ELEMENT

Insurgents in Pinar Del Rio Not to Be Placated.

TONE OF NEWSPAPERS

HAVANA, Cuba, December 4, 1897.

(Copyright, 1897, by C. M. Pepper.) Special Correspondence of The Evening Star.

They call it planting autonomy. The seed s ready before the soil is prepared. It might be said that Havana is under tentative home rule. The palace-which means Captain General Blanco and Secretary General Congosto-in one respect has shown a grasp of the situation unusual to Spanish haracter. This is to get something done So the effort is made to put the new regimen into effect, so far as there is anything to put into effect. Further instructions are awaited from Madrid with eagerness, even with impatience. "We want," says the palace, "our provisional government of autonomy just as soon as possible. When it is once established the opposition will see the uselessness of opposing what is bound to be. Their hostility to what is projected may be embarrassing to the authorities. It can only hurt themselves, if continued when the projects are established."

Surface Indications Smooth.

I have summarized several talks with offirials in this bit of political philosophy. What they are doing counts more for Spain in their final crisis of her rule in Cuba than their opinions on what might or should be done. The process of reorganizing existing political parties into one compact organization supporting autonomy goes on with surface indications of smoothness. Manifestoes, resolutions of juntas or branches of parent parties, recommendations to the central juntas, all declare that they will loyally uphold the policy of the government. The central funta of the auonomistos and the similar body of the reformistos congratulate each other. The autonomistos exhort one another to carry out the principles for which they have consistently fought. With them it is simply question of finding followers.

Having secured the indorsement of the autonomistos and reformistos the government it now hopeful of gaining the support of the more numerous and more potential conservatives. The Maynes Apezteguia, after conferring with Captain General Blanco, plans a bold stroke. It is to make the conservatives more autonomist than the autonomistos themselves. As president of the party he has the machinery of organization. That counts here as everywhere. The marques is confident in his ability to exetute the maneuver and make the opponents of the program what would be called in the United States bolters. To convert the Spanish element in Cuba, bourbons by tradition and instinct, into a progressive and enlightened party, would be a miracle To gain for the government the formal sup port of the party, even though the mass re mains stationary, will be of value. The success of the plan must be conjectural during the next fortnight, pending the meeting of the conservatives.

Tone of the Newspapers. The molds in which public sentiment are cast still show little softening. The lines

are rigid. The government has to depend

for its support on two newspapers. These

are "El Pais." the official organ of the

autonomists, an able paper of narrow circulation, and the "Diario de la Marina." The latter, as the representative of the reformistos was in a position to accept autonomy, which it did unreservedly. It had some subscribers who were conservatives, and in their resentment they at once began giving orders to "stop their paper." That is a more serious business in Havana than in some other cities, for the angry subscriber does not repent the next day. He stops it for good. "La Union Constituc.onal," regular organ of the conservatives, keeps up a steady fight for what it calls Spanish principles. The "Commercial Advertiser," representing the commercial interests, and not ordinarily a political journal, fights from ambush, voicing dark forebodings of what will come if autonomy is carried into effect, and giving utterance to melancholy misgivings, "El Comercio," organ of the volunteers, just stops short of getting itself suppressed. The censor is kept busy with it. "La Lucha," formerly Weyler's organ, but admittedly the most influential daily newspaper in Cuba, refused to see good in autonomy, and every day suggests fresh embarrassments. San Miguel, its free-lance editor, apparently can find no half-way house between uncurbed Spanish domination and annexation to the United States. "La Lucha" compares the reformistos who are supporting autonomy to rats who smell the cheese in the cupboard. It is a hit at their eagerness to take office under the new regime, and at the reported ambition of Marques de Rabell, the head of the party, to be a member of the Cuban cabinet. The palace can suppress adverse expressions of newspaper opinion as relentlessly as Weyler did. An edition of "Don Quixote," the Spanish illustrated paper, was confiscated because of unfriendly pictures. The excitement over the heavy hand that was laid on the printers who were charged with reprinting the Weyler circular has not yet fully abated, though that is an ancient event, having happened ten days ago. But while hostile press sentiment may be kept in bounds by methods such as these, favorable sentiment cannot be created. Captain General Blanco has made progress in unifying the forces which were predisposed to autonomy. He has placed the machinery for its practical application in readiness. What is still lacking is the hearty support of the Spanish class as a whole. Progress in creating the favorable public opinion to which this class will bow is slow.

The Powder Box Element. The volunteers remain the powder box

element. The suggestions not to drop the lighted match in the magazine are heard with unpleasant repetition. They carry the feeling that when the lighted match is dropped something will explode. The volunteers number 20,000. The captain general has not that many effective regular troops in the neighborhood of Havana Having heard the mutterings, I have found myself, while watching the early drill of the volunteers, asking the question that

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

SPAIN PREPARES FOR WAR

Getting Ready to Meet President McKinley's Threat to Intervene.

Tone of the Madrid Press is Decidedly Hostile to the United States.

MADRID, December 9.-The Imparcial says today that it takes for granted that the government will make the necessary preparations to "meet the intervention threatened by President McKinley," adding: "If the new loan for the reorganizatien of the navy is floated it is sure to succeed."

In conclusion the Imparcial says: "The responsibility of the government is enormous if it fails to profit by the opportunity offered to place the country in a position to defend its interests."

The ministerial Globo confirms the reports that the government is "making preparations to meet the threats of interven-

## PROSPECTS OF ANNEXATION.

Are Good Even Though the Hawaiian Trenty Fails. The exceeding uncertainty about there beng two-thirds of the Senate in favor of the ratification of the Hawaiian treaty renders the attitude of the House foreign affairs committee toward annexation a matter of great importance. There seems to be no good grounds for a doubt that a large majority of the members of the House are in favor of annexation, just as there is such a majority in the Senate. Speaker Reeed being opposed to annexa-

ion, his opposition, if it were his intention to put it into a concrete form, would first appear in the committee, and it might then be very doubtful whether an annexation joint resolution could be got from the committee. The usual method of smothering things in the House is through the committees where many a measure has been tees, where many a measure has been buried. Speaker Reed's influence with his committees is great, not that they fear him, but because they respect him, and a suggestion from him causes hesitancy and delay, if not acquiescence.

The attitude of the foreign affairs committee in this matter, therefore, confirms the statement that Mr. Reed is not using the statement that Mr. Reed is not using the power of his position to antagonize annexation. At the meeting of that committee today the subcommittees were appointed by the chairman. The subcommittee in charge of the Hawaiian matter are Mr. Hitt, the chairman; Mr. Smith and Mr. Dinsmore. The two republicans are in favor of annexation, and if the Senate fails to ratify the treaty, by reason of the support falling just below the necessary two-thirds, a joint resolution providing for anport falling just below the necessary two-thirds, a joint resolution providing for an-nexation will be promptly reported, and will be pressed for action in the House. The rules of the House are such that action on any matter depends much upon favorable action by the committee on rules in giving it time for consideration. There Mr. Reed's opposition might manifest itself if it were aggressive, but one of the least probable things is that he would deny the considerathings is that he would deny the considera-tion of this subject, for which there is a general demand. The prospects are, there-fore, that even though the treaty fails of ratification by the Senate, annexation will be accomplished through be accomplished through of the two houses and the President, with no more than the opposition which comes from individuals and the opposition of the lobby.

# NAMING REVENUE CUTTERS.

Indialn Tribes Adopted as the Basis by the Treasury Department.

A new system of naming vessels in the

revenue cutter service has been approved by Secretary Gage and adopted by the Treasury Department. The system went into effect yesterday with the launching of the new cutter Algonquin at Cleveland, Ohio. This vessel is to do duty on the great Captain Shoemaker, the head of the revenue cutter service, several years ago called the attention of the Secretary of the Treasury to the lack of a system in nam-

ing these national vessels. He mentioned that the cld system was to name them after secretaries, senators, clerks, etc. Captain Shoemaker again brought the matter to the attention of Secretary Gage soon after that official entered upon his duties. Captain Shoemaker said that he did not think it exactly proper to name vessels "Smith," "Jones" or "Brown," and suggested a number of names of well-known American Indian tribes. He thought that would give the vessels of the service distinctive names which would be appreciated by the country and the officers and men of he service. Upon approving the suggestions, the

Algonquin was selected by Secretary Gage as the name of the first vessel built. This is to be followed by the Onondaga. In the years to come other names will be chosen, and in the course of ten years many pretty of the proudest, fiercest and bravest of the

American Indian tribes. It has not been decided whether any of the vessels in the service will be renamed Captain Shoemaker would oppose changing the names of the Bear or Grant or Perry or Corwin. These vessels have rendered conspicuous service, and are known from one end of the country to the other. One vessel in the service is named "Smith" and another "Sperry." The first was named after a former assistant secretary of the treasury and the latter after the private secretary of Secretary Folger.

CAYUGA ISLAND EXPOSITION.

Its Scope Explained to South and Central American Representatives. The ministers and charges of the Latin American republics were the guests of Mr. William E. Curtis at the Arlington last night, and met at dinner the directors of the pan-American exposition which is to be held on Cayuga Island, near Niagara Falls, in 1899. All the American republics and Hawaii were represented except Peru, Dr. Eguiguren, the Peruvian minister, being out of the city. The other guests were Secretary Bliss, Assistant Secretaries Adee and Cridler, Mr. Bryan of the bureau of American republics, and Prof. Wilson, director of Philadelphia museums. After dinner Mr. W. Caryl Ely, director general of the pan-American exposition explained the plan and scope of that enter-prise in an informal manner. Besides Di-rector General Ely the guests from abroad were President John M. Brinker, Treasurer F. C. M. Lautz, Secretary R. C. Hill and Directors Sheehan and Pierce.

Military Cadets Appointed.

Cadet appointments at the Military Acad emy have been announced as follows: Charles H. Jennings. South Windham, Conn.: Harold S. Hetrick, Canterbury, Conn.; John F. Franklin, Flat Gap, Tenn.; Channing E. Baker, Gloversville, N. Y. Smith Newman (alternate), Mechanics-ville, N. Y.; Frank W. Bradford, Winches-ter, Ohio; H. M. Cooper, Beehive, Ga. J. D. Pullen (alternate), McRae, Ga.

Given a Medal of Honor. A medal of honor has been presented t Benjamin F. Hilliker, 314 Rock street, Los Angeles, Cal., formerly field musician, Company A, 8th Wisconsin Infantry, for most distinguished gallantry near Mechanics-burg, Miss., June 4, 1863.

# MR. CANNON'S APPEAL

He Warns His Colleagues Against Extravagant Appropriations.

# ESTIMATES FOR NEXT FISCAL YEAR

The House Takes Up the Pension

A HAWAIIAN PETITION

The House of Representatives today got down to serious work. Representative Jerry Simpson (Kan.) was in his seat for the first time this pession, and was warmly

House went into committee of the whole, Mr. Payne (N. Y.) in the chair, for the consideration of the pension appropriation bill, which was reported yesterday.

The bill carries \$141,121,830, of which \$1,121,830 are for fees of examining surgeons, salaries of agents, clerk hire and the other items for the execution of the persion laws.

bill, explained the different items. Surplus Instead of Deficit.

Mr. Stone then yielded to Mr. Cannon, chairman of the committee on appropriations, who took occasion to make a general statement of the estimates submitted by the Secretary of the Treasury for the public service of 1899 for the purpose, he said, of disabusing the minds of members and the country of a false impression made by a comparison of these estimates with those of preceding years. The estimated reverues for 1829 were \$482,000,000, the expenditures \$501,000,000 tures \$504,000,000, showing an estimated deficit of \$21,000,000. Under the last sundry civil act the Secretary of the Treasury, he pointed out, was compelled to esti-mate this year for \$48,000,000 of river and harbor work, \$23,000,000 of which had not harbor work, \$3,000,000 of which had not been authorized by law. If this sum, not heretofore included in the estimates, were deducted there would be an estimated sur-plus of \$8,000,000 instead of a deficit. Last year the estimated deficit under the last tariff act was \$46,000,000. If the \$17,000,000 for river and harbor work for

\$17,000,000 for river and harbor work for which the government then stood bound had been included the estimated deficit would have been \$63,000,000. Mr. Cannon said it might be that the expenditures for pensions for 1825 would exceed the estipensions for 1859 would exceed the estimates. The commissioner of pensions estimated the expenditures at \$148,000,000. If he should prove to be right, Mr. Cannon pointed out that the \$140,000,000 appropriated by this bill would pay all pensions for the first eleven months of the fiscal year and a deficiency appropriation could year and a deficiency appropriation could be easily made. In conclusion, Mr. Cannon solemnly warned the House that large anticipatory importations would keep the revenues under the present law down to the minimum, and he appealed to his col-leagues to see to it. the minimum, and he appealed to his colleagues to see to it "that, while the public service was sufficiently supplied with money, not one dollar is appropriated which is not absolutely necessary to the best interests of the public service."

This statement of Mr. Cannon was warmly applauded on the republican side

Mr. Allen (Miss.) attacked Mr. Cannon's Mr. Allen (Miss.) attacked Mr. Cannon's statement in a speech that set the House into a roar of laughter. He commended Mr. Cannon's appeal for economy, but avowed that the figures of chairman of the appropriations did not do the situation jus-tice. He produced figures that showed an estimated deficit for the next year of \$72,-600,000. He referred to the increase in the pension roll under the present administra-tion and ridiculed the idea of a decrease unless the late increase was to be attributed to the "exigencies of the recent cam-

paign in Ohio He read from Commissioner Evans' testimony before the appropriations committee, predicting a deficit of from \$8,000,000 to \$10,000,000 in pension expenditures during the next fiscal year. The maximum had not yet been reached. "This question of the maximum of the

pension roll," observed Mr. Allen, "is one of the things that has protracted my stay in Congress. When I first came here they were talking of the maximum. I stayed ten or fifteen years to see it, but it has not yet come, and I guess I'll have to come back again." (Laughter.) Mr. Allen attacked the Dingley law as a

revenue producer, picturing the intense anxiety of the chairman of the ways and means committee at the extra session to get a bill on the statute books that would strike a balance between the receipts and expenditures, and predicting another season of anxiety on Mr. Dingley's part next spring at another extra session called for he same purpose. Mr. Allen then seriously criticised some of the classes of pensions granted.

In conclusion, he spoke of the hardships this great tax burden placed on the peo-ple of the south, who were, he said, being

relentlessly burdened by the gold standard and 4½-cent cotton.

Mr. DeArmond (Mo.) followed with some additional criticism of some of the classes on the pension rolls. When Mr. Lacey concluded Mr. Allen again got the floor and disclaimed any inention of attacking the federal soldiers the pension rolls. But he said he could not cut marvel at the fact that 976,000 names were now on the rolls, and that there were 200,000 applications in the pension office. had been but 2,200,000 men in the federal army, and he was reminded meeting between an ex-confederate and an

ex-federal at a blue and gray reunion. They were felicitating themselves on the lisappearance of all hostility. "If there should be another war," said the ex-federal, "we will be standing shoulder to shoulder under one flag. "We will, but you won't," retorted the ex-

"What do you mean?" asked the ex-'Legally, you are disabled." (Laughter). Mr. Allen gave notice that he would offer amendments to prohibit the granting of a pension to a widow whose application was not filed during her widowhood, to prohibit the pension of widows who had not married prior to the passage of this act, and to strike from the rolls the names of all permanently insane or hapless children who

#### had reached their majority. SENATE.

In the Senate today Mr. Hoar (Mass.) secured unanimous consent, which, under the rule, was necessary, for the presentation of a petition signed by 21,269 native Hawalians, protesting against the annexation of Hawaii.

The Senate agreed to adjourn until Monday next. Mr. Davis secured the adoption of a reso lution directing the Secretary of the Treas-

ury to inform the Senate what changes, if

any, had been made in the plans of the St.

Paul post office building.

Mr. McBride (Oreg ) presented and asked for immediate consideration of a joint resofor immediate consideration of a joint resolution for the relief of American miners and other sufferers in the valley of the Yukon and its tributaries. The resolution authorizes the Secretary of War to transport supplies to the suffering miners and provides that not more than \$250,000 be appropriated to carry out the purposes of the resolution. It went over on objection.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Chandler (N. H.) and referred to the committee on naval affairs, providing for an investigation of the question of dry docks and naval stations.

naval stations. The resolution reported by the Pacific railroad committee asking the Attorney

greeted by his colleagues. After some preliminary business the

Mr. W. A. Stone (Pa.), in charge of the